

LXXI.—A new Kangaroo from the Northern Territory of Western Australia. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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I OWE to the kindness of Mr. B. H. Woodward, of the Western Australian Museum, the opportunity of examining the specimens on which the following new subspecies is founded:—

Macropus robustus bracteator, subsp. n.

Near *M. r. woodwardi*, but longer-haired, and browner, less rufous. Fur, compared with that of *M. r. woodwardi* and *alligatoris*, long and thick, as in *M. r. cervinus* and *rubens*; hairs of nape wholly or partially directed forwards from a whorl on the withers.

General colour above pale "mars brown," the hairs "fawn" at base with black tips; the resulting colour not unlike that in the shorter-haired *alligatoris*. Chin brown; rest of middle line of under surface creamy white. Head like back. Ectote of ear brighter, tending towards russet; long hairs of entote white. Limbs whitish, darkening on the hands and feet to black on the digits. Tail whitish fawn, not darkening terminally.

Female not essentially different from male. The head is rather greyer; the ears browner, with a contrasted tuft of russet at their anterior base; limbs almost completely white, the digits scarcely darker.

Skull very like that of *M. r. woodwardi*, but those of all the subspecies are very like each other, and I am by no means satisfied as to the constancy of the cranial characters used by Mr. Schwarz* to separate the different forms. The upper profile of the present animal is unusually bowed; nasals convex in both directions; sides of nasal cavity less bowed outwards than in *rubens*; coronoid process of medium dimensions.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 965 mm.; tail 813; hind foot 316; ear 113.

Skull: greatest length 180; basal length 159; greatest breadth 94; nasals, length 81, greatest breadth 25, anterior breadth 19.4; intertemporal breadth 15; palatal length 110; length of secator 9.2.

* Nov. Zool. xvii. p. 96 (1910).

Hab. McClintock Range, Kimberley Gold Field, Far North of Western Australia.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 10. 12. 25. 8. Original number 56. Collected 17th July, 1909, by J. P. Rogers, and presented by the Perth Museum. Male and two females examined, the latter retained in the Perth Museum.

This subspecies differs from its nearest ally, *M. r. woodwardi*, of the Grant Range, further west, by its longer fur, less rufous colour, and the essential identity of the two sexes.

LXXII.—*Upon the Dynamopinæ, a new Subfamily of Lamellicorn Beetles.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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THE preparation of catalogues of the less-known subfamilies of Scarabæidæ, which I have undertaken for the important series now in course of publication, has made it necessary to investigate the proper position of various obscure forms. Upon one of these, described by Mr. Semenow as *Dynamopus athleta*, I included in a recent paper (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1911, vii. p. 394) a too-hasty note, based upon dissection of one of two specimens sent to me from India for identification. The specimens being in bad condition, I arrived at a conclusion which I must now retract. I have since been able to make a more satisfactory examination of another species of the genus, and have found that Mr. Semenow's supposition that the mandibles are concealed within the mouth is quite correct and my allocation of this anomalous little insect to the Orphninae is not more tenable than his to the Hybosorinae. The anterior prominences of the head which I believed to represent the mandibles are processes from the genæ of an altogether unique character, and the actual mandibles, unlike those of any genus with which it is possible to compare *Dynamopus*, are very small and completely concealed.

The real position of the genus is much more problematical than has been supposed. The most distinctive feature of that part of the Scarabæidæ to which it has been assigned consists in the correlation of the clypeus with the labrum and mandibles, the latter being always horizontally extended outside of the mouth-cavity and uncovered, a condition entirely different from that found here.

Two years later than Semenow's description, a little beetle